

The Press.

THE SPANISH SLAVE SHIP.

The New York Sun has a long account of the Slave Schooner from which we make the following extracts:—

Lieut. Porter and Meade then immediately took possession, disarmed the negroes, and took the schooner in tow. Joseph on seeing this went below, and tying some gold about his person, he leapt out of the main hatch, and at one bound was over the side. While under the water he disengaged the doubloons, and came up about 100 yards from the vessel, having been under water at least five minutes. The boat was instantly manned and sent in chase of him. When the boat hauled him he would stop, but just as it came within reach he would dive down and come up again some yards behind her stern. He thus employed them about 40 minutes, when seeing further attempts useless, he gave himself up. When pulled on board the boat he smiled and putting his hands to his throat, intimated that he was going to be hanged. Joseph was then transferred to the Washington, but he seemed so uneasy, and displayed so much anxiety to return to the schooner that he was humanely gratified. On once more joining the Amulet the poor wretches clustered around him, making the most extravagant demonstrations of joy. Some laughed, some screamed, some danced, and some wept. Joseph stood in the midst, but did not even smile. When the noise had subsided, he addressed them in Congolese, which was translated by Antonio as follows:—

"Friends and Brothers—We would have returned but the sun was against us. I would not see you serve the white man, so I induced you to help me kill the Captain. I thought I should be killed—I expected it. It would have been better. You had better be killed than live many moons in misery. I shall be hanged, I think, every day. But this does not pain me. I could die happy, if by dying I could save so many of my brothers from the bondage of the white man."

By this time the excitement had risen to such a pitch that the officer in command had Joseph led away by force and returned to the Washington. Even this the hero bore with stoical dignity while his poor countrymen uttered the most piercing yells. On board the Washington he was manacled to prevent his leaping overboard. Even this failed to elicit the slightest perceptible emotion. This was on Tuesday. On Wednesday he signified by motions that if they would take him on board the schooner again, he would show them a handkerchief full of doubloons. He was accordingly sent on board. His manacles were taken off and he once more went below to receive congratulations, even more wild and enthusiastic than those of Tuesday. Antonio was told to watch and listen to him. Instead of finding the doubloons, he again addressed the negroes, which according to the interpretation of Antonio to Spanish, and from Spanish to English by John Jay Hyde, Esq., editor of the New London Gazette, was as follows:—

"My brothers, I am once more among you, having deceived the enemy of our race by saying I had doubloons. I came to them to tell you that you have only one chance for death, and none for liberty. I am sure you prefer death, as I do. You can by killing the white man now on board, and I will help you, make the people here kill you. It is better for you to do this, and then you will not only avert bondage yourselves, but prevent the entailment of unnumbered wrongs on your children. Come—come with me then—"

Antonio made the signal and the unsundered chief was dragged from the hold, again manacled, and put on board the Washington. While making this speech, his cheek shone, and his eye was often turned to the sailors in charge. The negroes yelled and looked as fiercely as he did. They leapt about and seemed like creatures under some talismanic power. On his way to the Washington, the hero moved not a muscle, but kept his eye fixed on the schooner. On board the Washington he made a thousand gestures and motions to be taken on deck, as if on some urgent and important errand. But when led up he only looks at the schooner, and remains with his eye fixed upon her till taken below again. He evinces no emotion, and had he lived in the days of Greece or Rome, his name would have been handed down to posterity as one who had practised those most sublime of all virtues—disinterested patriotism and unshrinking courage. Now most probably he will be hanged as a murderer and pirate.

On Wednesday night, Capt. Godney dispatched an express to the U. S. Marshal at New Haven, who gave information to his Honor A. T. Judson, U. S. District Judge. On Thursday morning both these gentlemen arrived, and after careful deliberation, concluded to hold their court on board the Washington, then lying off the Fort, with musket shot of the schooner. Lieut. Wolcott kindly offered the services of the U. S. Cutter Experiment to take all interested on board the Washington. The U. S. Marshal politely took us under his protection.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

THE AFRICAN CAPTIVES.

As much interest and curiosity exists in the community, respecting the Africans now confined at New Haven, we take pleasure in laying before our readers the following letter from a gentleman who was appointed to visit them, and make report of their situation.

To the committee on behalf of the African prisoners at New Haven.

Gentlemen—Having been deputed to visit the company of African captives now in confinement at New Haven, I hasten to lay before you a few particulars respecting their situation. I found them occupying four or five apartments, under the care of the U. S. Marshal, N. Wilcox, Esq., and his assistant, Mr. Pendleton. They seem to be made as comfortable as is consistent with their situation, excepting that they need opportunities for exercise in the open air.

This, I hope, will be secured as soon as the marshal returns from New London,

where he has gone to take an inventory of the slaves and its contents. A faithful and accomplished physician, Chas. Hooker, M. D., of New Haven, is devoting to them all the professional attention they need. Five or six of them are in the hospital apartment, and some of the rest are slightly affected with bowel complaints. They have all been decently clothed in cotton shirts and trousers by the care of the marshal, and will have flannel provided as soon as the physician shall direct. Care is also taken as to their food.

They were not as destitute of clothing when taken near our shore as has been represented in the papers, but had clothing, probably found on board the slaver, which they did not wear in consequence of the intolerable heat when confined in the hold of the slave. Great curiosity is felt to see these victims of the slave-trade, the first that have been known in Connecticut for a great many years.

Multitudes visit the prison, the keeper charging each one a New York shilling, the avails of which, after a just compensation for his trouble, he purposed to expend for the benefit of the prisoners, or for some other charitable object. Objections have been made to this course, but I found some of the most intelligent and humane of the citizens satisfied that the sympathy produced by it is rather favorable than otherwise to the prisoners, and also useful in raising their spirits, &c.

Joseph Cinquez, the leader, is in the cell with other prisoners; his countenance bears a resemblance to the prints that are hawked about our streets. He is less cheerful than many of the others. They all appear to be persons of quiet minds and a mild and cheerful temper; there are no contentions among them; even the poor children, three girls and one boy, who are in a room by themselves, seem to be uniformly kind and friendly.

I took along with me an old African man, who said he could speak the Congo language, in hopes thereby of attaining the means of communication with them, as the newspapers said they speak the Congo; but they all say they are not Congolese. Many of them say Mandingo, whence it is supposed they are Mandingoes, though it is not unlikely there are persons of several tribes among them.

Uttermost efforts will be made to obtain the means of communication with these unfortunate persons, who have been committed to prison and bound over to be tried for their lives, without an opportunity to say a word for themselves, and without a word communicated to them explanatory of their situation.

They are detained by the marshal on two processes; one the commitment for trial on a charge of murder, and the other the claim upon them as property, by the Spaniards who pretend to be their owners, and by the American captors who have labelled them for salvage.

It is believed there are a number of Africans in this city, of various tribes, some of whom will be able to communicate with them.

Very respectfully,

JOSHUA LEAVITT.

143 Nassau st. Friday evening, 1

September 6th.

P. S. It is expected that some of those native Africans will go to New Haven this evening with a member of the committee.

VERMONT MILITARY CONVENTION.

The adjourned meeting of the Military State Convention, assembled in the village meeting-house, at Norwich, Vt., on Wednesday, the 21st of August, 1839. The Convention was called to order by Capt. A. Partridge, (Gen. Udell, the president, being absent) Gen. T. B. Ransom, on motion, took the chair. The proceedings of the meetings held at Norwich on the 4th of July were then read, after which Capt. A. Partridge made some remarks in explanation of the resolution in relation to the 98th Article of the Rules and Articles of War.

On motion, Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to prepare and present resolutions for the action of the Convention, to wit: Col. N. B. Cutting, Hon. D. Cobb, Capt. A. Partridge, Dr. Plafredge, and Col. Wentworth. The Committee then retired, and having returned, reported the following resolutions:

Moved, That the resolutions be acted upon separately.

Whereas, an efficient system of National Defence is absolutely necessary for preserving the Independence of every Nation, and whereas it is of the highest importance that the system of Military Defence adopted by the United States should be in perfect accordance with the Republican Institutions of the country. Therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of seven members be appointed by this Convention, to propose a general plan for the Military defence of the United States, accompanied by a memorial on the same subject, and present the same to Congress at an early period of the next session.

The Committee to propose a General Plan for the improvement of the Militia, &c. were:

Capt. A. Partridge, Gen. Daniel Bowen, Weathersfield; Gen. T. B. Ransom, Gen. Hopkins, Rutland; John Wright, Esq., Col. N. B. Cutting, Claremont; Gen. C. L. Newton, Moved, that two be added to the above, Hon. D. Cobb and Col. S. B. Hazeltine were appointed.

By Capt. A. Partridge, Resolved, That in case any member of this Committee decline acting, such vacancy shall be filled by a majority of the remaining members.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Militia of Vermont, to elect delegates, at the Trainings or Musters of the several Militia Corps in the State, in the month of Sept. next, to assemble in Military Convention at Montpelier on the day preceding the next session of the Legislature, (in October) for the purpose of proposing to the Legislature such revisions of the present Military Law of this State, as their experience may dictate to be necessary, and also to transact such other business as said Convention may deem proper.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the delegates to the proposed Convention, to attend in the full uniform of their respective Corps.

Resolved, That this Convention elect seven delegates to attend the proposed National Military Convention at the city of New York, on the first Monday in October next, and also that it be urgently recommended to the Military Corps in Vermont, to elect delegates at their training and musters in September, to represent them in said Convention. The committee appointed were, His Excellency Silas H. Jenison, Capt. A. Partridge, Hon. Nathan Smith, Gen. F. W. Hopkins, Col. Potter, Gen. Daniel Kellogg, and Gen. Jacob Washburne.

Resolved, That when this Convention adjourns, it adjourn to meet at this place, on the 4th of July, 1840, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Resolved, That the editors of the several newspapers, friendly to a well organized and well disciplined Militia, be respectfully requested to publish the proceedings of this Convention.

By Col. Wentworth, Resolved, That the inefficiency of the regular troops, in supporting the liberties of our country, has recently been manifested in the late slaughter of Col. Harney's command, and other events connected with the Florida war.

The Convention was addressed by Gen. Ransom, N. Robinson, Esq. and Maj. J. Davis.

Then, on motion, the Convention adj. Gen. T. B. RANSOM, *Pres pro tem.* Wm. E. LEWIS, Secretaries.

J. SWETT.

TO NEW ENGLAND EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS:—The publisher of the Boston Almanac proposes to furnish for that publication for 1840, a complete list of all newspapers, magazines, &c., printed and published in New-England. In order to get the desired information, he requests the Editors or Publishers to send him one number of their respective publications, for which he will send them in return, (when published) a copy of the Boston Almanac, for 1840.

Will Editors in the New-England States please give this an insertion, and send a copy of their publication to S. N. Dickinson, 52 Washington Street, Boston.

BRUTAL INHUMANITY.—A woman, who has resided for some time in Elliot street, left this city yesterday in the care for New York, thence to proceed to Ireland, leaving behind her an infant child, thrown upon the world for its subsistence. On leaving her late residence, she locked the child in a vacant room to which some passers by were attracted by its cries, and on learning the facts from the neighbors, hastened to the Depot, but did not arrive till after the departure of the car which bore away the unfeeling mother.—*Boston Courier.*

FOND OF BERRIES.—The editor of the Bunker Hill Aurora tells rather a tough story, which illustrates the fondness of the sober inhabitants of Nantucket for the berries which grow on the continent. He says: "they actually pay more money in the purchase of berries than they receive for the wool produced on the island. They receive something like \$5000 for all their wool—and the steamboat alone, we are informed, has carried to the island between six and seven thousand dollars worth of whortleberries and blackberries. It is a singular fact, that the island naturally produces the very finest berries, and the only trouble is, that the sheep eat the bushes." If this be so, they would do well to kill all their sheep, and cultivate whortleberries and blackberries.

A MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—At Reliance, on the 2nd instant, while the Artillery company, commanded by Capt. B. CHAPMAN, were going through with the exercise of firing the cannon, the Infantry company, commanded by Capt. R. BARNES on the left, the two companies made a halt, wheeled into line, with the intention to face about before firing. As the command was given by Capt. C. to face about, a young man in the ranks, by the name of THOMAS MCCONNELL, a substitute (not accepted) for David Smith, gave the order fire. At that instant, WAITE STEELMAN, of the Artillery, in passing by the muzzle of the piece, was shot literally in two! He continued to breathe for about ten or fifteen minutes, when he expired.—*Sacketts Harbour Journal.*

FRANKLIN COUNTY COME TO THE RESCUE! It is with an ordinary degree of pride and pleasure, that we have to announce to our political friends, the triumphant success of the whig ticket in this senatorial district, on Tuesday of last week. The Whigs of Franklin County have nobly done their duty. They have come to the rescue at this important crisis! Important crisis, we may say; because in other portions of our state, through the remissness of the whigs, the election has resulted adverse to the triumphant success of the Whig cause, and had as it did last fall, possibly the Van Buren party would have had a majority on joint ballot in the Vermont Legislature!! But we trust the Legislature is now safe! Much praise is due the Whigs of Franklin County. They will be remembered with gratitude by their brethren throughout the state and the union.

Last year the Van Buren senatorial ticket succeeded in this district by about 350 majority over the opposition; or, in other words, the highest vote on the former ticket was 1733, and the highest vote on the whig ticket was 1378. This year the highest vote on the Van Buren ticket is about 1771, and on the Whig ticket the highest vote is about 1923; thus showing that the Van Buren party have polled but a small number more votes this year than they did last, and the whigs have polled more than 500 more—giving their ticket a handsome majority. Last year the Loco Focos elected 8 representatives, and the Whigs 4; this year, the Whigs 10, and the Loco Focos 4, and two of the latter by small majorities. Whig gain, 3 senators, and 4 representatives. On joint ballot, in county convention, 13 Whigs, 4 Loco Focos; whig majority, 9. Huzza! for the whig triumph!

The contest was opened by our opponents

with unequalled energy, and carried on with unabated zeal. A new press was expressly established to support their party. But this was not enough. A little sheet, called "Loco Foco," was started at Swanton, to aid the "Vt. Republican"—(of their character we need not speak)—and the "Reformer and Democrat," published at Montpelier, all, all of which, have flooded this county as did the locusts in Egypt of old. Notwithstanding all this—all their efforts to deceive and mislead the minds of the people—all the political hobbies which have been raised to influence the electors—all their arts and intrigue, the uncorrupted and incorruptible freemen have come up to the Ballot Box, and told them in language not to be misunderstood, that they are not a people to be humbugged—that they prefer light to darkness—that they reverence the democracy of Jefferson more than the democracy of Van Buren, the Whig principles of '39 more than the Tory principles of '39. It is a triumph of principles over men—the rights of the people against the encroachments of power.

It will be seen from the foregoing statements, that notwithstanding the unusual efforts of the Tory party, their strength has not materially increased, while the whig strength has increased more than 500 votes. It is owing more to the remissness of the whigs than any thing else, that they have ever suffered the Tories to succeed in this county. Now that the whigs, *alms*, the people have taken the matter into their own hands, we doubt not that in another year, they will give a majority as big with triumph as the present one is joyous and complete.—*Franklin Messenger.*

BURLINGTON

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 13.

THE ELECTION.

The returns for Governor come in slow, and are necessarily more or less imperfect. Enough is known, however, to render it certain that Governor Jenison is re-elected, but by a reduced majority from last year. This falling off, however, it is very evident, is not attributable to any disaffection on the part of the Whigs, for, in some 30,000 votes returned, we observe that Smith's vote is not materially larger than that of Bradley in the same towns last year. The truth is, three or four thousand Whigs have omitted going to the polls, and the result is seen not only in the diminution of Gov. Jenison's majority, but also in the election of an unusual number of Loco Focos to the House. The withdrawal of an average of ten to fifteen Whig votes from each poll, has enabled the Van Buren men to elect their candidates in most of the towns where parties have heretofore been nearly divided, and we shall not be surprised to find the contest for Speaker in the next House, a very close one. We are confident, however, that there will be a small Whig majority—six or eight. The Watchman contains returns from all but twelve towns, and setting these down the same as last year, the parties will stand 116 Whigs, 2 Conservatives, and 110 Loco-focos. Mortifying as this result most assuredly is, yet it affords no ground for discouragement. The cause is too obvious to be misunderstood, and the remedy is at hand. Another year will set the matter right.

In the Senate, we have maintained our usual majority of about two to one. We have lost three Senators in Orange, one in Orleans, and one in Bennington; and have gained three in Franklin, and one in Essex. Nineteen to eleven, will be the probable standing of parties in the Senate.

To our friends abroad, we say, give no heed to the idle tales of the Loco-focos about Vermont. We have indeed been caught napping—but another year will find every whig at his post, and prove, what we now assert, that Vermont is sound to the core—immovable as her everlasting hills. Not more surely does the morning sun dispel the mists of night, than shall the first Tuesday in September next, scatter to the four winds of heaven the murky vapors of Locofocoism, which, for the time being, hover round our mountain tops.

FREEDOM OF ELECTIONS.

We would direct the reader's attention to another column for the particulars of an unprecedented outrage upon the person of an honest citizen of Richmond, on Saturday night last. Perhaps we should not say unprecedented, for we are credibly informed that a humble citizen of this place, who had the presumption to vote the Whig ticket, was subjected the night after election to an infliction of two quarts of Breakwater TAR, administered by a gang of ruffians who, it seems, had access to the "government materials." Let every honest man pause, and ask himself whether such a state of things is to be endured! We are indeed treading on dangerous times! when a profligate administration, having seized and corruptly squandered the treasure of the nation, now sends its minions forth with tar and feathers to coerce those they cannot buy. This is Van Buren democracy—this is "correcting those abuses that have brought the patronage of the government in conflict with the freedom of elections"—as Mr. Van Buren "understands it." We repeat, let the people ponder well these things, for the end is not yet

Grand Isle County is a perfect Gibraltar to Tory principles. Steadfast and immovable she maintains her integrity against a combination of government influence and patronage that would have swept almost any other county by the board. Three of her five representatives are staunch whigs, and we are rejoiced to learn that she has returned the Hon. Samuel Adams to the Senate, by a very handsome majority. Mr. Adams is a practical man, of fine talents, much legislative experience, and would do honor to any deliberative body.

The majority for the Whig Senators in Franklin county is about one hundred and fifty. Majority for the Loco Foco ticket last year, 360. Jenison's majority in the Franklin senatorial district, is 203. The same towns last year gave Bradley a majority of 317—Whig gain five hundred and twenty five.

To how many towns in this county was far furnished for the recent election? and was it the same material furnished by the government at this place? The inquiry is worth making.

The trial of Joseph Roe for burning the White Church was in progress when our last went to press. The evidence in the case was abundant and conclusive, forming a perfect chain of circumstantial proof, which it was impossible for an unbiased and unpledged mind to resist. An intelligent jury, after having all the evidence and the arguments of counsel on both sides, were perfectly satisfied of the prisoner's guilt, and brought in at once their verdict of "GUILTY."

It was hoped that all concerned would rest satisfied with this verdict. But this reasonable public expectation is disappointed. The counsel for Roe, it seems, are not satisfied with this verdict and the evidence before them. They have appealed for a new trial. They have filed their bill of exceptions, and appear determined, if possible, to screen from merited punishment a man, whom an intelligent jury, with unhesitating unanimity have pronounced guilty. Does the principle of professional fidelity to their client demand this? and if it does not, and if the outrages should be continued, will not some of the responsibility attach to them?

Roe has been removed, by order of court to Montpelier jail, for safe keeping, until the decision of the Supreme Court can be had on the exceptions.

RIOT AT MONTREAL.

Another attempt has been made at Montreal to try Jalbert, for the murder of Wier. The jury were out several days, and finally, on the last day of the session, came into court disagreed, and were discharged; whereupon a mob fell upon the jury in open court, and beat several of them severely. The violence appears to have proceeded from the loyalists, and been aimed at those of the jury who were for acquittal.—Among the jurors was Edwin Atwater, formerly of this vicinity, who, we regret to learn received a severe blow on the head. The jury stood 9 for acquittal, 3 for convicting. Jalbert has been remanded to prison. The scene on Tuesday night is spoken of by a person present, as one of indescribable confusion and horror.

COMMUNICATION.

MR. EDITOR:—A signal instance of the regard for law, justice and equal rights, which characterizes the self-styled "democratic party," and which an uncorrupted reader of their papers would think constituted the prime motive and "first great cause" of all their actions, occurred in this town last night; and being such a daring and nefarious attack upon the personal liberty and security of the citizens of this state, I should deem myself wanting in my duty to the public, should I withhold from them a recital of the facts.

A man by the name of Samuel W. Hunter, some time last fall, moved into this, from an adjoining town, and entered into the employ of a member of the Van Buren party as a laborer by the month, with the supposition on the part of his employer that he was in favor of the administration, and would vote with that party at the fall election. Some time during the summer however, this honest and liberal employer heard intimations that his supposed Tory was a "true blue" whig, and would cast his vote against the corrupt faction who have borne the sway in this town for several years. He immediately attacked his man upon the subject, who confirmed the reports without hesitation. After vainly endeavoring to "convert Mr. Hunter from the error of his ways," he pounced upon his devoted head all the seven vials of Tory wrath, coupled with the assurance that if he did not vote the Van Buren ticket, he would be tarred and feathered as a reward for his obstinacy in maintaining his right to freedom of opinion. To this threat Mr. H. paid no attention. Freeman's meeting came on—and true to his principles, he went up to the polls and voted against the *pretended democrats*, and for the true ones. Four days passed over, and the excitement of the election was lulled asleep. The Vans had mostly ceased to crow over their victory, and the Whigs to lament their defeat. When about 9 o'clock last night, Mr. Hunter was seized at his own fireside by five ruffians, who dragged him out of his house, and across a stony road barefooted, took him behind a horse barn near by, the better to shield themselves from observation, and there proceeded to their diabolical work of tarring and feathering a freeman of Vermont for daring to exercise the elective franchise, against the wishes of a party which claims the exclusive advocacy of equal rights and privileges. I saw the old man to day, and he presented a spectacle worthy the best days of Vicksburg or of Alton. The perpetration of this deed will be forgotten in a few days, and visited with the utmost rigor of the law; but the effect crops not here—the law may punish the individual offenders as they deserve—but if public opinion is not aroused to the fearful danger of such highland

outrages upon the rights and privileges of freemen, how long will it be, ere the gibbet, the gallows and the fagot will be called in to carry out the work of proscription for the sake of opinion? How long will it be before the honest but humble opponent of the minions of power will be frightened from the performance of his duty to his country, by the threats which meet too often regarded with impunity upon his brethren? It behooves every man to look well to his own safety, when a difference of opinion with the "powers that be" may subject him to a similar or even worse outrage than that of which our peaceful towns have made the theatre. CINNA.

Richmond, Sept. 8th, 1839.

By the time we concluded not to publish the returns for Senators this week, it should be able next week to give the official returns. According to the returns we have received, the Whig Senatorial ticket has a majority of about one hundred and fifty over the Van Buren. The Whig senators have received about an equal number of votes, Hubbel, on the Van Buren ticket, has received the largest number of votes.—*St. Albans Messenger.*

STATE ELECTION.

The election returns do not come in so favorable as we could wish. We feared that the Whigs would lose, inasmuch as the Loco-focos were making an unprecedented effort to carry the state, and some of our Whig contemporaries of the press have not manifested a corresponding zeal.—We believe that in almost every county in the state the Loco Focos have increased their strength more or less. In Orange the Locos have gained 3 Senators, one in Orleans, and one in Bennington. The Whigs have gained one in Essex and 3 in Franklin, which will not vary the parties in the Senate much from last year; probably it will stand 19 Whigs and 11 Loco Focos. Chittenden is again divided; Marsh, whig, and Burgess, loco, are elected. Adams, whig, is elected in Grand Isle county; by whom Marsh, loco, has been definitely—3 of the five representatives in that county are whigs. The only change of Representatives in Chittenden county, is one whig lost in Williston, making 8 whigs and 6 Van Buren members. Baxter, whig, is elected in Burlington by a small majority—the whigs gave Jenison 30 majority.

The Watchman and State Journal of Monday say:—"The returns for Governor (majorities only being given in some instances) are received from about half the state, embracing the strong holds of the enemy, which show a loco loco net gain of 2000 votes. Should the remaining towns come in equally as had Jenison's majority would be reduced to 1500. On the whole, however, we estimate the result to be 2500 majority for the whig ticket, and a small whig majority in both branches of the Legislature. The Locos have done, their utmost—the whigs have done, with here and there an exception, absolutely nothing."

The Watchman has received returns of Representatives elected from all the towns but twelve; of these, last year 8 were whigs, 4 loco-focos.—Should they return the same, the House will stand, according to the calculation of the Watchman, 116 whigs, 2 conservatives, and 110 Loco Focos. [Franklin Messenger.]

FROM THE N. Y. AMERICAN.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS NOT TO BE CONSTRUCTORS.—The New York Times re-publishes the annexed section of a law of Congress, passed April 21st, 1808, and asks whether it has not been most grossly violated by the Hon. Governor Kemble, owner "in the whole or in part," of the Cold Spring Foundry, opposite West Point. Mr. Kemble is a member of Congress, and has, it is believed, contracted for sundry work at sundry times with officers of the Government.

"From and after the passage of this act, no member of Congress shall, directly or indirectly, himself or by any person whatsoever, in trust for him or for his benefit, or on his account, undertake, execute, hold or enjoy, in the whole or in part, any contract or agreement, hereafter to be made or entered into with any officer of the United States, in their behalf or with any person authorized to make contracts on the part of the United States; and if any member of Congress shall directly or indirectly, himself or by any other person whatsoever, in trust for him, or for his use or benefit, or on his account, enter into, accept of, or agree for, undertake or execute, any such contract or agreement, in the whole or in part, every member so offending shall, for every such offence, upon conviction thereof, before any court of the United States, or the territories thereof, having cognizance of such offence, be adjudged guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined three thousand dollars; and every such contract or agreement so entered into, shall, moreover, be absolutely void and of no effect."

MORE DEFAUCATIONS.—*Mobile Post Office.*—In a recent notice of certain reports, and statements concerning the Mobile Post Office, one of which was, that the Department had overdrawn it, the Administration paper of that city—the Register—says:—"Upon inquiry, and on authority, we are enabled to deny this charge unequivocally. The Department has not yet drawn for all that is due to it, by several thousand dollars!"

Remarking on the above, the Mobile Advertiser of next day says: The Register is authorized to deny this charge. Well then, what follows? That draft in the office to an amount exceeding twenty thousand dollars have already been presented, is not denied, and according to the Register, "SEVERAL THOUSAND DOLLARS" are still due, "NOT YET DRAWN FOR." The only inference that can be drawn from this statement of the Register is, that the late Post Master in this city is a DEFAULTER TO THE MODERATE AMOUNT OF ABOUT THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS! On the beauties of the sub-treasury system!!!

MARRIED

In this town on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. J. K. Converse, Mr. ALVIN H. FULLER of St. Albans, to Miss SARAH A. SMALLEY, of this place.

DIED

In this town, on the 11th inst., EMELISSA HOOKER, daughter of Mr. JOHN LEWIS, aged 14 months.

In Orwell, on the morning of the 8th inst., of Consumption, Mrs. LOVELL, wife of SENECA AUSTIN, Esq. formerly of this town, and 40 years of age.

In Williston, on the 9th inst., Mrs. IRENE MILLER, consort of Hon. SOLOMON MILLER, in the 76th year of her age.

As a companion, mother, neighbor and Christian, she has long maintained an important relation, in all of which she was greatly esteemed, and her departure will be greatly lamented. Sustained by the arm of an *Amazing Savior*, she cheerfully submitted her soul to God and her body to the dust. "Mark the perfect man and behold the end, for the end of that man is peace."—*Ps. 37 37*

New Goods, New Goods,

In all their splendid varieties, now opening. Our friends and Customers, all far and near are politely invited to walk into the Variety Store.

Sept. 5. PARSONS & BRISMAID.